

number of 1,000 cases for Minhinnett while I was in Ewens's office. I must have been thinking about my own cases for him, after I left Ewens's office, and I was in his behalf. The first entry I saw in the ledger is on December 20th, 1888.—Minhinnett v. Ryman. I have another ledger. It is an 1887 ledger. I left it in the office when I left the colony. I don't remember any persons in particular with whom I did business for Minhinnett in 1888. Several witnesses will come forward to give evidence as to my intimacy with the plaintiff in 1888. The \$1,000 I borrowed from Minhinnett in July, 1888, had nothing to do with my setting up in business. I borrowed \$2,500 from my Chinese clerk, who set me up in business. I borrowed \$1,000 from some one else. I don't know the plaintiff in 1888. I may have borrowed it for some one else. I refuse to say why the \$1,000 was borrowed, for reasons already given. The defendant offered me no inducement to leave Australia, my nominal pay in Melbourne was £3 per week. The next day, after seeing the defendant, I saw the Acting Town Clerk and got his consent to my return. I had no inducement from Fraser-Smith to return. I heard from Capt. Craig that the defendant and Ward were imprisoned. I think I sent a message to the defendant by Capt. Wallis. I don't know if I believe I wrote to the defendant after I saw Capt. Craig. In the letter before referred to I told the defendant about the evidence I was in possession of. I didn't come with Capt. Craig because of pecuniary embarrassments. By the time I came with the defendant I had saved some money. My Chinese clerk was not present when I handed over my office property to the defendant. I said the other day that I thought van Epps had stolen my private diary, because he had a key of the safe.—I don't think I knew it. I saw Fraser-Smith. I believe the safe was removed from the defendant's house. Van Epps stuck to my key of the safe. In 1888 I borrowed \$350 from Goulburn, but I don't think I knew it was Minhinnett's money. I think the first loan from Minhinnett was in July, 1888. I remember repaying a sum of \$600 to the plaintiff. I don't remember on what account it was paid. He used to come in and say "I want some money" and I would give him any money, perhaps \$100 or \$500 or \$600 at a time. I think the sum of \$600 was paid on account of that note—because the plaintiff came to me and said he wanted me to pay something on account. I paid it specially to Fraser-Smith's account. My ledger does not contain accounts of my indebtedness to the defendant. When I handed over all my books &c. to the defendant I thought I owed the defendant about \$1,000 besides my liability of \$1,500—my share on the promissory note. I overwrote my account at the bank, and borrowed to cover it. I am quite certain that Tang King's note for \$5,000 was not paid on the first occasion of going to the bank for an overdraft. In talking over about the death of Mr. Pitman I recollect that I had told him about the "Chop Lard" and little girl and the examination that I told Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Goulburn about the scandal. I only knew the name of the person from whom the seal (already produced) was obtained from hearsay. I may have the letter I received from the defendant while I was in Australia. I will endeavour to find it. The letter produced to-day (my letter) I saw yesterday. I don't remember what it is in it.

His Lordship—I think we had better have the letter produced.

Mr. Francis—Mr. Fraser-Smith is absent.

His Lordship—Did he attend me during the cross-examination, and was sent for at once.

Witness I—The letter will show for itself.

Presided as to the substance of the letter witness said he thought it stated he would be able to give evidence against Minhinnett.

At this point the affidavit filed by the defendant in respect to the postponement of the suits connected with the promissory note were read out.

His Lordship—Did the letter refer to the criminal prosecution or the civil suit for recovery of the note?

Witness I—I think it refers to the criminal case.

At His Lordship's request witness tried to get the letter out of Mr. Fraser-Smith's despatch box. But it being locked it was decided to produce the letter to-morrow.

Continuing, witness said—I think it is perfectly correct that I told Capt. Craig that I thought it was hard on the defendant to be punished for charging rape upon the plaintiff. I don't think Capt. Craig offered to bring me up in order that I might give evidence in the \$500 suit. Mr. Fraser-Smith knew my certificate as a solicitor and had them sent. I think he got them for me while I was in Singapore. When I went down to Minhinnett's house that night in February, 1888, and saw the woman with her hair down her back, the trouble might have been about personal ill-treatment to the woman herself. But when the woman A Ngan or Mrs. Goulburn came to my office it was about the little girl. It was not in respect to any violence to the old woman. I often had business transactions with Mrs. Goulburn.

His Lordship—The letter from witness to Mr. Fraser-Smith mentioned above was handed in at this juncture for private personal use.

Mr. Francis to witness—You don't mind my reading it, do you, Mr. Webber?

Mr. Webber—No, but I don't think Mr. Denney should read it. The Jury can.

Mr. Francis—I don't see why the whole letter should not be read.

His Lordship, after reading it, decided that it should not be read out in its entirety. A portion of it was then read out.

His Lordship then adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow, when the cross-examination of Mr. Webber will be continued.

WRACK OF THE "YUNNAN."

A correspondent in Swatow writes:—As nearly as I can learn, the B. & S. steamer *Yunnan* is ashore between Green Island and Bill Island badly on the rocks. She went ashore about 5.30 this morning (16th) and judging from the heavy seas I do not think there can be much chance of saving her. That, however, is only surmise, as so far there are no details known here.

The *Yunnan* arrived in Hongkong today, and the officers speaking the *Yunnan* on the 16th. She had got across the night before, and the *Tongshan* (not the *Kunzei*) went to her assistance, and appeared to be ashore also; but that is hardly likely.

The *Haitan* also arrived to-day. At Swatow Capt. Ashton was informed that the *Yunnan* was on the rocks off the Cape of Good Hope, near Green Island (not the Boat Rocks, as our telegram stated yesterday). The *Haitan* left Swatow about dusk, and saw the stranded vessel in a very bad condition. The *Tongshan* was anchored close by, and the *Haitan* sent her boats with some assistance.—Capt. Ashton stood by for some time, signalling, "Do you want immediate assistance?" It was getting dusk, and the reply could not be made out; but the *Tongshan* seemed perfectly well able to do all that might be required. As it was blowing a fresh gale from N.E., and there was no prospect of delay any good, by waiting, the *Haitan* stood on her course.

Later.—From another source we learn that the *Tongshan* got ashore while trying to help the *Yunnan*.

FIRST DAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

The weather was most favourable for the opening of the annual aquatic carnival of Hong-kong. The sun was obscure during most of the day, but the temperature was pleasant and just right for a very light evening breeze. The crowd tried to assert itself at times by way of a joke, but gave it up. The Colony was almost all out for a holiday, and the hospitality of the V.R.C. was highly appreciated. So wasiffin. The band should also be warmly thanked for its excellent services all day. By the way, how long can a man blow the bagpipes, at one stretch without having a square meal?

Many admirable arrangements deserve notice, especially the boats at anchor to keep the starting line, and the careful and efficient marking of the course with buoys and beacons; and many other details were so successfully carried out as to elicit the warmest thanks to the Committee of the V. R. C. and all who assisted.

The hall was opened with the

"BROOKERS' CUP," for pair-oars; distance, one mile; entrance, \$5; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Kathleen, Station No. 1.—Bow, H. F. Shakespeare; Stroke, F. C. Dundas.

Ellison, Station No. 2.—Bow, W. Thorburn; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, A. de K. L. May.

Lily, Station No. 3.—Bow, H. Skitt; Stroke, A. Denton; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

All three boats lined up. The *Lily* was most fancied, but betting was not widely extravagant. The start was capital, and the victors had a splendid advantage up to the half mile, *Ellison* following in very good style a length and a half behind. Time, 3m. 32s. Towards the finish the second boat spurred pluckily, but to no purpose, coming in several lengths astern. Last boat supposed to have gone to Davy Jones. Time, 7m. 33s.

FOR LIGHT GIGS, open to European Non-Commissioned Officers and men of any regiment or corps of the garrison, or European crews of any of H.M.'s vessels; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$30; second prize, \$20; presented by H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel* canteen fund; time allowed for oars, 8 seconds per oar; boats to be approved by the committee; distance, one mile.

This race was down on the programme to be rowed later, but somehow got itself put forward. Six crews faced the starter who was again successful in getting them well away in one act. After an exciting pull the Highlanders got in first closely followed by the Engineers. Time, 7m. 48s.

CHAIRMANS' CUP, for four-oars; distance, one mile-and-a-half; entrance, \$10; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Victoria, Station No. 1.—Bow G. W. H. Watt; No. 2, F. L. Jackson; No. 3, J. T. H. Sample; No. 4, R. L. Thoburn; Cox, A. J. Campbell.

Thistle.—Station No. 2.—Bow, S. Jeffrey; No. 2, A. H. Maclean; No. 3, E. Friedrichs; Stroke, G. C. C. Master; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

Leek, Station No. 3.—Bow, M. Fredericks; No. 2, H. W. Slade; No. 3, J. M. G. Manuk; Stroke, E. D. Sanders; Cox, F. T. Simpson.

Kornblume, Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Stoppant; No. 2, G. L. Duncan; No. 3, J. H. Stewart-Lochhart; Stroke, D. Kennedy; Cox, W. F. Bamsey.

This race elicited almost the greatest excitement shown during the day. The *Kornblume* got away with a slight advantage, Kennedy setting a fast and strong stroke. The *Thistle* hung on tight, and the "field" was well up. After a quarter of a mile of wet had been left behind, Master forged ahead and kept there, having a fir stronger reserve than Kennedy's braves. Jackson in the *Thistle* threw up the sponge after about a mile, and the *Leek* might as well have done the same, for the *Thistle* her crew struggled bravely, but she passed the flagship *Kornblume* about six lengths behind the winner. Good second. Time 11.23.

MEN-OF-WAR'S CUTTERS; distance, one mile; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; time allowed for oars, 4 seconds per oar; boats to be approved by the Committee; four boats to start for two prizes.

Four cutters showed up and were despatched to a capital start. A splendidly contested race, which was won amidst intense excitement by the *Imperieuse*'s crew in 8m. 24s. *Victor Emanuel* (not the hulk, but the cutter) second. An objection was lodged by the *Plover* crew, but it was not upheld.

PARSEE CUP, for double sculls; distance, one mile; entrance, \$5; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Imperieuse, Station No. 1.—Bow, M. Fredericks; Stroke, S. Jeffrey; Cox, W. Stoppant.

Kathleen.—Station No. 2.—Bow, H. Skitt; Stroke, F. L. Jackson; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

The result of this event was a foregone conclusion. An even start and a well contested race throughout, the lighter men in the *Lily* rowing a very plucky albeit a losing race. Time 8.20.

"GARRISON CUP," for four-oars; distance, one mile; entrance, \$10; to be rowed in boats the property of the Victoria Recreation Club or boats similar in build to those belonging to Victoria Recreation Club.

Victoria, Station No. 1.—Bow, E. Stevenson; No. 2, J. H. Sample; No. 3, A. J. Cay; Stroke, J. M. de Robeck; Cox, B. Waters.

Kornblume, Station No. 2.—Bow, G. L. Duncan; No. 2, A. Denton; No. 3, H. Skitt; Stroke, G. C. C. Master; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

Thistle, Station No. 3.—Bow, C. H. Thompson; No. 2, J. H. Stewart-Lochhart; No. 3, D. Kennedy; Stroke, E. D. Sanders; Cox, W. Stoppant.

Leek, Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Thorburn; No. 2, F. L. Jackson; No. 3, A. H. Maclean; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, A. J. Campbell.

To no indifferent result (most of the men being rather used up by their previous efforts) the Garrison crew in the *Leek* got away slightly in front. Half mile, 3m. 7s. A magnificent rally was made by all four boats, but the gallant gers were led to victory by Mr. Jackson in the finest time of the day—7m. 21s.

FOR MEN-OF-WAR'S GIGS AND WHALERS.—Distance, one mile; entrance, \$1; first prize, \$10; second, \$5; the boats to be approved by the Committee; time allowed for oars, 8 seconds per oar; four boats must start for two prizes. Winning crew 4th race, excluded.

Imperieuse, Station No. 1.—Bow, M. Fredericks; Stroke, S. Jeffrey; Cox, W. Stoppant.

Thistle, Station No. 2.—Bow, S. Jeffrey; No. 2, G. L. Duncan; No. 3, E. Friedrichs; Stroke, H. Skitt; Cox, W. Stoppant.

Kornblume.—Station No. 4.—Bow, W. Thorburn; No. 2, F. C. Dundas; No. 3, R. Ward; Stroke, Capt. Henderson; Cox, W. F. Bamsey.

Shamrock.—Bow, F. T. Simpson; No. 2, G. H. Watt; No. 3, J. T. H. Sample; Stroke, D. Kennedy; Cox, G. A. Caldwell.

One of the prettiest sights of the day, all the crews catching the water together; but after a

which was most pluckily contested by the *Victoria*. In spite of the most determined efforts of Jackson's crew, Skidd's champions won a splendid race by about a foot—or it might have been 13 inches. Time 7m. 30s. A fair trial. The other two boats gave up the race, having done their duty nobly earlier in the day.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A telegram from Szechuan announces the death of Chih, the Tartar-General of that province, on the morning of the 9th last.

Our Tientsin correspondent says that General Yen, the commandant in Chihli, has been appointed Imperial Commissioner with full powers to quell the insurgents. Eleven camps of soldiers—infantry, cavalry and artillery—numbering in all 5,500 men, are placed under his command. He is given permission to memorialise the Throne and report the state of affairs from time to time.

H. E. the Viceroy Li ordered the Tientsin magistrates to lead to large carts and 40 small carts with ammunition from the Arsenal. These carts fully laden, left on the 9th ult. at full speed for the noble construction. The Board of Revenue has despatched Tls. 50,000 for the use of the army now engaged in fighting the rebels. A detachment from the Imperial guards, with ammunition, etc., has also started to join the government soldiers in the Chaoyang district.

Lately three English gunboats anchored at Port Hamilton. The sailors went ashore for fuel and water, at the same time planting British flags all over the island (!) The Japanese government, hearing of the occurrence, informed the Korean government, which immediately sent a fleet of steam construction. The Board of Foreign Affairs sends several communications to the English Consul-General at Seoul on the subject, and a special Korean government deputy has left to request the English gunboats to depart from the island.

Every winter it is the duty of the Military Governor of Hellungchiang to organise a hunting expedition to last for about a month, with a view to training and rendering hardy the troops under his command. The funds for defraying the expenses of the expedition, which amount to Tls. 14,000 are saving, and, according to the Treasury, supplied by the Shan-tung Province Treasury. For several years past, however, the Governor of that province has failed to transmit the required amount, and as there is no money available on the spot the hunt has had to be postponed. The same thing has occurred this year and Iko'tanga is compelled to postpone the expedition once more. He requests that the Governor of Shantung be instructed to forward with as little delay as possible the outstanding amounts in order that loans incurred for previous expeditions may be repaid to the merchants from whom the money was borrowed.

Imperial Rescript: Granted. Let the Board concerned take note.

Plen Pao-ti reports that towards the end of September the districts in the neighbourhood of Foochow were visited with very heavy rains, which caused great damage to life and property. Outside of Fooching an eruption of subterranean springs took place which in conjunction with the torrents of rain flooded the city with water, as much as to feet deep. Towards the south-east the water overflowed the city wall and in the low-lying ground in that neighbourhood great damage was done. Thirty-five people being drowned. The water, however, disappeared very quickly, and it is hoped that the late crops may yet be saved. At Changchew which is situated on comparatively high ground the city was likewise flooded four fishing boats were wrecked, and thirty houses swept away, but fortunately only one life was lost. The crops did not suffer as the water drained off in a very short time. At Anhai the damage was greater than elsewhere, three hundred houses being swept away and thirty people drowned. Officers have been sent to ascertain the exact nature of things and prompt measures will be taken to afford relief to the sufferers.

Li Hung-chang in a long memorial gives an account of the misfortunes that have befallen nineteen *Chows* and *Hsiens* under his jurisdiction in the course of the summer, and of the measures which he has undertaken for their relief. The rainfall in the earlier part of the summer was normal and the spring wheat crop was an average one. The sowing of the autumn crops was anticipated carried out and everybody succeeded in getting favourable weather, the result would have been satisfactory. After the 5th moon, the rainfall was quite inadequate and the crops suffered greatly from lack of moisture. In several districts which had not entirely recovered from last year's floods it was found impossible to sow seed for either the spring or autumn crops, and in others the rain was accompanied by hail which was succeeded by a plague of caterpillars. A list has been drawn up of the exact percentage of damage done and a scale fixed, according to which the land-tax and other monies that are due from the villages concerned will be remitted entirely or carried forward to next year. Arrangements have been made to alleviate any immediate distress and proclamation will be issued announcing to the people that payment of taxes will not be enforced for the present.

A letter from Peking says that according to a memorial from the Jehol Tartar Lieutenant-General, the rebels gathered very quickly, burned, plundered, forcibly enlisted captives as fighting men, and committed all sorts of excesses along the borders of the province. When they were driven from one quarter by troops they usually disappear and turn up in another part of the country miles away. Unless a large force surrounds and utterly annihilates them, the future peace of the country cannot be secured. The Shimochi battalions (Imperial guards) were once under the command of the present Jehol Tartar Lieutenant-General, who is thoroughly acquainted with the efficiency of the various detachments composing that body of troops. The Throne is requested to instruct the Prince-Commandant of the Shimochi camp to order the Jehol reinforcements of the cavalry, and the infantry, with Gatling gun, and cannon, for offensive and defensive operations. Coarse powder, fine powder, and dynamite to the amount of 70,000 catty are also asked for, together with percussion caps, fuses, and cartridges for fuses, guns and revolvers. All these requests have been granted. It is reported that the magistrate of the Leping district, after leaving Peking, got about half-way when he was turned back, the roads being infested with marauders. Wherever these hordes come to a town or village they first gather up the provisions and valuables. Then they loot the shops and carry away the goods. In case of refusal they burn down all the houses.


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